THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1831. NO. 14.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for full use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

CHOICE'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange in Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Specie, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 62 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

P. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET.

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Saw Mills, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart.	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE EN PI[PE] commenced the manufacture of LEAD- and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reas[onable] rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of [the] best quality, will be furnished at the shortest not[ice]. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE [with] or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

JAMES HANSON, SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street,* where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail,* on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately,* Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.
October 4—2mo.

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, a STEAM COTTON FACTORY, situated in Bardstown, Ky. distant thirty-seven miles from Louisville.—The building is of brick, finished in the best manner; the machinery is of good quality, and in good order, having been in operation but eighteen months. Connected with the Cotton Machinery are double setts of WOOL CARDS, capable of carding near *Two Hundred pounds per day.* The purchaser will meet with A BARGAIN. An inventory of the whole machinery can be seen on application to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
October 7—1mo.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine,* and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial: and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time. JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second: and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
May 13, 1831—wly

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 42 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by *Sir Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron.—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829.—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 49 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER.	Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,		lb. 20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 59 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

MUSIC.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes at
PETERS' MUSICAL REPOSITORY,
NO. 9 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET ST'TS.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a splendid assortment of PIANO FORTES, from the manufactories of R. & W. Nunns and Loud & Brothers, consisting of Upright, Square, Round Cornered, and Unichord Piano Fortes. Also, an extensive assortment of Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Violoncellos, Bassoons, Guitars, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, &c. &c. together with every article in the musical line.

The above Instruments have all been *selected* by the *subscriber,* and are confidently offered as being superior in beauty, durability, tone, and equality of touch, to any before offered in this market.

N. B.—Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. W. C. PETERS.
October 4, 1831—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1831—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK.
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

LOTS near the City For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of Lots, valued at from $80 to $200, situated on the public road leading from the end of Fourth street to the two mile run. The lots are pleasantly situated opposite the residence of William Price. A plan may be seen by calling at my office, No. 60 Fourth street. C. DARRAGH.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.—1mo

FOR SALE, a valuable property, situate on the northwest corner of Front and Ferry streets, and now in the tenure of Robert Warden and Philip R. Kincaid. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please apply to the subscriber, who resides immediately opposite said premises.

JOHN FINNEY.
Pittsburgh, October 14, 1831.—5t*

THE Subscriber, being about to leave Pittsburgh, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal support given him for the last four years. He would also inform them that before his departure, he will use his best endeavors to procure a *competent* teacher to succeed him.

W. C. PETERS.

N. B.—Those persons indebted to the subscriber, will please settle their accounts, on or before the 20th instant, and those having accounts against him, are desired to leave them at No. 9, Fifth street, where is now selling at *Cost,* a variety of Fancy Goods, Prints, Drawing Materials, &c.
October 14, 1831. W. C. P.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

JOHN I. KAY & CO,
Booksellers & Stationers,

51 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

COUNTRY merchants and others supplied with articles in their line on the most reasonable terms. Oct 4—3t

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission. Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, two apprentices to the tinning business, viz: JAMES HENRY, aged about 17 years, a slim youth, with a remarkable black mark under one of his eyes; is active, intelligent, and very plausible. The other, JAMES M'CANN, about the same age, rather stout made, very high cheek bones, and has rather a down look. They are both pretty well experienced in their business.—Their clothing being various cannot be described, but are supposed to be dressed in roundabouts.—A reward of fifty dollars each will be given for their apprehension, on securing them so that I get them again. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or crediting said apprentices, at the peril of the law. JAMES CORTLAN.
Oct 25—5t No. 10 Baltimore st. Baltimore

TAKE NOTICE, JOURNEYMEN TINNERS!—Wanted, Two good Journeymen Tinners, to proceed immediately to Cleaveland, Ohio, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given. For further particulars inquire at this office. Oct 25—3t

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.
The following splendid prizes will be distributed from the wheel of the Union Canal Lottery, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 5th instant.—$30,000!—$10,000—$5,000—$4,440—30 prizes of $1,000—50 prizes of $500.—*Grand Total,* $273,760. Whole Tickets $10. For sale, in great variety of fortunate numbers, at the ever fortunate "Prize Selling Office:" where was sold the $60,000 and $50,000 prizes.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & McIntyre, No. 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh. Nov. 1.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on the 7th November, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. at the *New University.* A lecture on "The Advantage of Scientific Studies" will be delivered by Dr. Bruce.—Literary gentlemen of the City are invited to attend.

JOHN McFADEN, Secy.
November 1, 1831.

NEW WORK.

SIR Edward Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck and consequent discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea: with a detail of many extraordinary and highly interesting events in his life, from the year 1733 to 1749, as written in his own Diary. Edited by Miss Jane Porter. In three volumes. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Nov. 1—2t. 51 Market street.

30,000 THOUSAND SPAN'H SEGARS FOR SALE
As also French Engravings. Apply at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S.
A Lot of BOOKS For Sale very cheap for cash.
November 1

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of William Elrod, Esq. late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and all those having demands against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested, for settlement. All persons having any business on the official docket of the deceased are requested to call on Joseph Elrod, at the late residence of the deceased, and all persons indebted to the deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to call upon Thomas Douglas; and all persons having claims against the estate are required to present the same to Thomas Douglas. JOSEPH ELROD, } Ex'rs.
Oct 25—4 THOS. DOUGLAS, }

CALDWELL & ERNEST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THOS. L. CALDWELL.
Sept 13—2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ife, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guaranteed.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,

50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

NEW GOODS,

33 *Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.*

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style,* with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	5 a 5½◊
black salts	3†	in bars	6½◊
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	10 a 11†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26◊
Beans, sh. bush.	75◊	Lard,	8½ a 9◊
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	37a40◊
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½◊
Coals, bush.	5½†		8d 6½◊
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7◊
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8◊
Cheese	5½†	other	7 ◊
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11◊	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1◊
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14a14½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1◊
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	23†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	33½a34◊	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6¼a6½†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10¾*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 50◊
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5¼*
New herring,	$6a8◊	do. Kentucky	4½◊
shad,	11a12◊	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¾a7¼*
mack'l	5¾a9†	country,	7◊
Grain, wheat bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$2 37◊
corn	28◊	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3a3¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6◊	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$130◊	H. skin,	70 a 75◊
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16◊	imperial,	1,35a1,45◊
green	5◊	Wax. bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¼a1¾†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6a6½◊
Iron, b. Jun. t	$115◊	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50†
blooms, Jun	$95◊	new	30a31†
rolled	110◊	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½◊	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$30 a 33◊	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; ◊ scarce; † plenty.

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY, TEA, WINE, AND LIQUOR STORE,

No 148 Wood street, (back of the round church.)
PITTSBURGH.

G. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

TEAS.

Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes,
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Pouchong.

COFFEE.

Java, Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo.

WINE.

Champagne, Claret,
Madeira and Port, Sherry,
Lisbon, Dry Malaga,
Malaga Sherry, Sweet do.

BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.

SPIRITS.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.

SUGAR.

Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins Currants
Bunch do Figs, Prunes
Bloom do Lemons

SUNDRIES.

Chocolate Mustard
Spices of all kinds Rock Candy

And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enable to sell at the very lowest market prices, for cash or acceptances.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter. Country Merchants and others visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, will find it to their advantage to call and examine their present stock.

On Consignment, and For Sale,
SEVEN TONS BAR AND PIG LEAD.

Having been appointed agents for a Confectionary House in Philadelphia, they will keep a large assortment, and as they have made arrangements to be supplied weekly with this article, those favoring them with their orders may depend on having them executed equal if not superior to any manufactured here, at the same time saving at least 30 per cent. ☞ Observe No. 148 Wood street.
September 6—w3mo.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

PRIZES!!—PRIZES!!

TRULY ASTONISHING & SURPRISING!

WITHIN 8 DAYS have been sold by the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, 18 Tickets with three numbers on each, or, as they are properly called, capitals.——39 42 48, $5000, paid this morning, (30th October)—12 22 41, $6000, and 12 17 19, $1000, paid on 23d October.——The remainder are too numerous to designate. Further remarks are unnecessary. "The Truly Fortunate" maintains the honor of the name.

☞The Union Canal Lottery draws next Saturday. Prizes, $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, thirty of $1000. S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, St Clair street

☞The curious may now see 5000 dollars in the window of my office.

Highest price given for Guineas & Sovereigns.
November 1 S J S

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

The Steubenville Herald will please publish the above three times, and charge this office.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

COMMISSION HOUSE,

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

John M'Dowell & J. W. Davis

HAVE CONNECTED THEMSELVES IN THE *Forwarding and Commission Business.*

THEY offer their services to their friends and the public, for purchasing, and selling, receiving and forwarding GOODS and produce of every description, agreeably to instructions. From their acquaintance on the Ohio river, and in the interior of the State, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to transact business in their line, as advantageously as any other House in the place. House on Front street, 2 doors east of the court-house. September 27.—w3mo.*

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Douglass & Wolfe, lock manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th October. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Robert Douglass, who is duly authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by said firm.

ROBERT DOUGLASS,
ANDREW WOLFE.

ROBERT DOUGLASS wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Steam Engine and Press Screw factory, and Machinery in general. Screws of all descriptions made to order, at the corner of Penn and Water streets. Oct 25—6

FOR RENT!

A FIRST RATE STAND FOR BUSINESS —Possession to be given on 1st April next. And FOR SALE, 300,000 Hard Burnt Bricks.
Oct 28—3t DAVID GREER.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831.—6mF

POETRY.

[The following beautiful ballad by Allston, is an illustration of one of his own pictures, the *Spanish Girl in Reverie*, said to be one of his best, both as to composition and execution:]

THE SPANISH MAID.

Five weary months sweet Inez number'd
From that unfading bitter day
When last she heard the trumpet bray
That call her Isidor away—
That never to her heart has slumbered;

She hears it now, and sees, far bending
Along the mountain's misty side,
His plumed troop, that, waving wide,
Seems like a rippling feathery tide,
Now bright, now with the dim shore blending;

She hears the cannon's deadly rattle—
And fancy hurries on to strife,
And hears the drum and screaming fife
Mix with the last sad cry of life.
Oh, should he,—should he fall in battle!

Yet still his *name* would live in story,
And every gallant bard in Spain
Would fight his battles o'er again,
And would not she for such a strain,
Resign him to her country's glory?

Thus Inez thought, and pluck'd the flower
That grew upon the very bank
Where first her ear bewilder'd drank
The plighted vow—where last she sank
In that too bitter parting hour.

But now the sun is westward sinking,
And soon amid the purple haze,
That showers from his slanting rays,
A thousand Loves there meet her gaze,
To change her high heroic thinking.

Then hope, with all its crowd of fancies,
Before her flits and fills the air;
And, deck'd with Victory's glorious gear,
In vision Isidor is there.
Then how her heart mid sadness dances!

Yet little thought she, thus forestalling
The coming joy, that in that hour,
The future, like the color'd shower
That seems to arch the ocean o'er,
Was in the living present falling.

The Foe is slain. His sable charger
All fleck'd with foam comes bounding on;
The wild Morena rings anon,
And on its brow the gallant Don
And gallant steed grow larger, larger.

And now he nears the mountain-hollow;
The flow'ry bank and little lake
Now on his startled vision break—
And Inez there.—He's not awake—
Yet how he'll love this dream to-morrow!

But no—he surely is not dreaming,
Another minute makes it clear,
A scream, a rush, a burning tear
From Inez' cheek, dispel the fear
That bliss like his is only seeming.

EPITAPH ON A VIOLENT SCOLD.

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay,
Lies Arabella Young;
Who, on the twenty-ninth of May,
Began to hold her tongue!

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE ESCAPE OF LAVALETTE.

The [London] Athenæum contains a review of the recently published Memoirs of Count Lavalette, written by himself. The most interesting part of the work is the *authentic* narrative which it contains of the extraordinary escape of Lavalette thro' the generous and heroical self-devotion of Madame Lavalette.

The trial of Lavalette is well known; and tho' every line and word relating to it is full of interest, we must, confined as we are in space, pass it over, with many other interesting particulars. It was only when all hope of pardon had ceased, and when but a few hours of life remained to him, that his wife first disclosed the project by which she hoped to effect his escape.

"My wife came at six o'clock to dine with me. She brought with her a relation, Mademoiselle Dubourge. When we were alone, she said, 'It appears but too certain that we have nothing to hope; we must, therefore, my dear, take a resolution, and this is what I propose to you. At eight o'clock you shall go out dressed in my clothes, and accompanied by my cousin. You will step into my sedan chair, which will carry you to the Rue de St. Peres, where you will find M. Baudus with a cabriolet, who will conduct you to a retreat he has prepared for you, and where you may await, without danger, a favorable opportunity of leaving France.

'I listened to her and looked at her in silence. Her manner was calm, and her voice firm. She appeared so convinced of the success of her plan, that it was some time before I dared to reply. I looked, however, upon the whole as a mad undertaking. I was at last obliged to tell her so; but she interrupted me at the first word, by saying, 'I will hear of no objections. I die if you die. Do not, therefore, reject my plan. I know it will succeed. I feel that God supports me!' * * 'What will they do,' I said, 'when they discover that I am gone? These brutes, in their blind rage, will they not forget themselves, and perhaps strike you?'—I was going on, but I soon saw, by the paleness of her countenance and the movements of convulsive impatience that were beginning to agitate her, that I ought to put an end to all objections. I remained silent for a few minutes, at the end of which I continued thus:—'Well, then, I shall do as you please, but if you want to succeed, permit me at least to make one observation. The cabriolet is too far off. I shall be scarcely gone when my flight will be discovered, and I shall most undoubtedly be stopped in the chair, for near an hour is required to go to the Rue de St. Peres. I cannot escape on foot with your clothes.' This reflection seemed to strike her. 'Change,' I added, 'that part of your plan. The whole of to-morrow is at your disposal; I promise to do to-morrow all you wish.' 'Well, you are in the right. I will have the cabriolet stationed near. Give me your word that you will obey me, for that is your last resource.' I took her hand and answered, 'I will do all you wish, and in the manner you wish it.' This promise made her easy, and we separated.'

On the next day, when his wife came, she was accompanied by her daughter:

'She was dressed in a pelisse of merino, richly lined with fur, which she was accustomed to put over her light dress on leaving a ball room. She had taken, in her reticule, a black silk petticoat.—'This is quite sufficient,' she said, 'to disguise you completely.' She then sent my daughter to the window, and added, in a low voice, 'At seven o'clock, precisely, you must be ready; all is well prepared. In going out, you will take hold of Josephine's arm. Take care to walk very slowly; and when you cross the large registering room, you will put on my gloves, and cover your face with my handkerchief. I had some thoughts of putting on a veil, but, unfortunately, I have not been accustomed to wear one when I come here; it is therefore of no use to think of it. Take great care when you pass under the doors, which are very low, not to break the feathers of your bonnet, for then all would be lost. I always find the turnkeys in the registering room, and the gaoler generally hands me to my chair, which constantly stands near the entrance door; but this time it will be in the yard, at the top of the grand staircase. There you will be met, after a short time, by M. Baudus, who will lead you to the cabriolet, and will acquaint you with the place where you are to remain concealed. Afterwards, let God's will be done, my dear. Do exactly all I tell you. Remain calm. Give me your hand, I wish to feel your pulse.—Very well, now feel mine. Does it denote the slightest emotion?' I could perceive that she was in a high fever. 'But above all things,' she added, 'let us not give way to our feelings, that would be our ruin.' * * * * * *

'She then called my daughter, and said to her, 'listen attentively, my child, to what I am going to say to you, for I shall make you repeat it. I shall go away this evening at seven o'clock instead of eight; you must walk behind me, because you know that the doors are narrow; but when you enter the long registering room, take care to place yourself on my left hand. The jailor is accustomed to offer me his arm on that side, and I do not choose take it. When we are out of the iron gate, and ready to go up to the outside staircase, then pass to my right hand, that those impertinent gendarmes of the guard-house may not stare in my face as they always do. Have you understood me well? The child repeated the instructions with wonderful exactness.' * * * *

'Dinner was brought up. Just as we were going to sit down to the table, an old nurse of ours, Madame Dutoit, who had accompanied Josephine, came in very ill. * * Far from being useful to us, the poor woman only added to our confusion. She might lose her presence of mind at the sight of my disguise; but what was to be done? The first object was to make her cease her moanings, and Emilie said to her in a low but firm voice, 'no childishness. Sit down to table, but do not eat; hold your tongue, and keep this smelling bottle to your nose. In less than an hour you will be in the open air.'

'This meal, which, to all appearance, was to be the last of life, was terrible. The bits stopped in our throats: not a word was uttered by any of us, and in this situation we were to pass almost an hour. Six and three quarters struck at last. 'I only want five minutes, but I must speak to Bonneville,' said Madame de Lavalette. She pulled the bell, and the valet de chambre came in, she took him aside, whispered a few words to him, and added aloud, 'Take care that the chairmen be at their posts, for I am coming.' 'Now,' she said to me, 'it is time to dress.'

'A part of my room was divided off by a screen, and formed a sort of dressing closet. * * In less than three minutes, my toilet was complete. * * I pulled the bell. 'Adieu!' she said, raising her eyes to heaven. I pressed her arm with my trembling hand, and we exchanged a look. If we had embraced, we had been ruined. The turnkey was heard; Emilie flew behind the screen: the door opened, I passed first, then my daughter, and lastly, Madame Dutoit. After having crossed the passage, I arrived at the door of the registering room. I was obliged at the same time to raise my foot end to stoop lest the feathers of my bonnet should catch at the top of the door. I succeeded; but on raising myself again, I found myself in the large apartments, in the presence of five turnkeys, sitting, standing, and coming in my way. I put my handkerchief to my face, and was waiting for my daughter to place herself on the left hand. The child, however, took my right hand; and the jailor coming down the stairs of his apartment, which was on the left hand, on my arm, said to me 'you are going away early, madame.' He appeared much affected, and undoubtedly thought my wife had taken an everlasting leave of her husband. It has been said that my daughter and I sobbed aloud: the fact is, we scarcely dared to sigh. I at last reached the end of the room. A turnkey sits there day and night, in a large arm chair, and in a space so narrow that he can keep his hands on the keys of two doors, one of iron bars, and the other towards the outer part, and which is called the first wicket. This man looked at me without opening his doors. I passed my right hand between the bars, to show him I wished to go out. He turned at last his two keys, and we got out.

"At last I slowly reached the last step, and went into the chair that stood a yard or two distant.—But no chairman, no servant was there. My daughter and the old woman remained standing next the vehicle, with a sentry at six paces from them, immoveable, and his eyes fixed on me. A violent degree of agitation began to mingle with my astonishment. My looks were directed towards the sentry's musket, like those of a serpent towards his prey. It almost seemed to me that I held that musket in my grasp. At the first motion, at the first noise I was resolved to seize it. I felt as if I possessed the strength of ten men; and I most certainly would have killed whoever had attempted to lay hands on me. This terrible situation lasted about two minutes, but they seemed to me as a whole night. At last I heard Bonneville's voice saying to me, 'one of the chairmen was not punctual, but I have found another.' At the same instant I felt myself raised. The chair passed through the great court, and, on getting out, turned to the right. We proceeded to the Quai des Orfevres, facing the Rue de Harlay."

Lavalette here entered into a cabriolet driven by Count Chassenon; and during the drive he changed his female attire for a livery. In the Faubourg St. Germain, he met his friend Baudus, and joined him as servant.

"It was eight o'clock in the evening; it poured down rain; the night was extremely dark, and the solitude complete in that part of the Faubourg St. Germain. I walked with difficulty. M. Baudus went on more rapidly, and it was not without trouble that I could keep up with him. I soon left one of my shoes in the mire, but I was nevertheless obliged to get on. We saw gendarms galloping along, who were undoubtedly in search of me, and never imagined that I was so near them. Finally after an hour's walk, fatigued to death, with one shoe on and one shoe off, we arrived in the Rue de Granelle, near the Rue de Bac, where M. Baudus stopped for a moment. 'I am going,' said he, 'to enter a nobleman's hotel. While I speak to the porter, get you into the court. You will find a staircase on your left hand. Go up to the highest story. Go through a dark passage you will meet with on your right, and at the bottom of which is a pile of wood.—Stop there.'"

This was no other than the hotel of the Duke of Richelieu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs!

"M. Baudus went in first; and while he was talking to the porter, who had thrust his head out of his lodge, I passed rapidly by. 'Where is the man going?' cried the porter. 'It is my servant.' I quickly went to the third floor, and reached the place that had been described to me. I was scarcely here, when I heard the rustling of a silk gown. I felt myself gently taken by the arm, and pushed into an apartment, the door of which was immediately shut upon me. * * On the chest of drawers I found a paper, on which the following words were written: Make no noise, never open your window but in the night, wear slippers of list, and wait with patience.' Next to this was a bottle of excellent claret, several volumes of Moliere and Rabelais, and a basket containing sponges, perfumed soap, almond paste, and all the little utensils of a gentleman's dressing box. The delicate attentions and the neat hand writing of the note, made me guess, that my host combined with the most generous feeling, elegant, and refined manners. But why was I in the hotel for Foreign Affairs? I had never seen the Duke de Richelieu. M. Baudus was, indeed, attached to that department, but in a very indirect manner. I could not have inspired any interest in the King. Besides, in that case, it would be more natural to pardon me."

The fact was that the Treasurer for the Department of Foreign Affairs, who, in the various political changes that had taken place in France, had been once himself proscribed, and found safety in the virtuous resolution of others, had consented to give him protection. Madame Bresson herself brought him his first meal, and the husband soon after paid him a visit.

'Open only half your shutters,' he added, 'and let no more light in than just as much as you want to read: if you catch a cold, thrust your head when you cough into this closet.' I had asked for some beer to quench the thirst that had tormented me for the last month. 'You cannot have any. We never drink beer, and some observation might be made on the circumstance. I have not forgotten the history of M. de Montmorin, who was discovered and died on the scaffold, through having eaten a chicken, the bones of which had been thrown at the corner of the door. A neighbor, who knew that the woman who concealed him was too poor to buy chickens, guessed that she had in her house an outlaw, and informed against her. You shall have as much sugar and refreshing syrups as you wish, but no beer.'"

In his concealment a thousand interesting circumstances occurred, which all tended to increase the interest of the narrative: but we must pass them over. At length application was made by his friends to Mr. Bruce, and through him to Sir Robert Wilson and Captain Hutchinson, to aid in his escape from France, and they all cordially assented.

"The road to Belgium, by Valenciennes, was specially assigned to the English army, and was therefore chosen for my escape. The preparations. no more than two days to finish their preparing my I received particular instructions as to wig, my dress; no mustachios, an Englishman manner of the beard shaved very clean after the manner of the officers of that nation; a green coat with buttons of the English Guards, the regimentals were to be given me at the instant of our departure.

"We held counsel, and as it occurs in most cases, our first steps were wrong. It was looked upon as very necessary to get my coat made by a tailor of an English regiment; but he would want my measure. My friend Stanislaus took it with fine white paper, and instead of the notches that tailors are accustomed to make, he wrote on it 'length of the fore-arm, width of the breast, &c. 'length of the fore-arm, width of the breast, &c. in a fine neat hand, and carried it boldly to the tailor of the regiment of guards. He quickly made the coat, however, without observing that the measure had not been taken by a tailor. M. Bresson had been to buy me another great coat at an old clothes shop, and was naturally obliged to measure it on himself. He was, however, tall and thin, so that in less than forty-eight hours I had two coats, neither of which could be of any service to me. I had no boots, and all our speculations were useless in contriving to procure me a pair. I was forced to put on a pair belonging to M. Brusson; they were at least two inches longer than my feet; I could scarcely walk in them, and we all laughed much at the awkward figure I cut.

"On the 19th of January, 1816, at 8 o'clock in the evening, I at last took leave of my kind friends. We were all very much affected, and particularly myself, who was leaving them with so little hope of ever seeing them again.

"After having embraced them, Messrs. Bresson and Baudus brought me to the corner of the Rue de Grenelle, where I found again the faithful Chassenon, with his cabriolet. In going to my destination we crossed the Place du Carousal, I could not help smiling when I passed so near the numerous sentries stationed along the railings of the Tuilleries, and when I saw the palace lighted up, and filled, as I had reason to imagine, with people enraged at not being able to seize me, while I was not yet more than fifty yards from them.

"We stopped at a house in the Rue du Helder, near the Boulevard; there I took leave of my friend Chassenon. As I walked slowly up the stairs, I was surprised at meeting Mademoiselle Dubourg. There would have been too much danger in our appearing to know each other. I afterwards learned that she was going to M. Dupuis, my reporting judge, who lived on the second floor of the house; so that I was going to pass the night under the same roof with the magistrate who had, during my trial, examined me twice at length, and with great severity."

At the lodgings of Captain Hutchinson he met Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce; and, after some consultation, it was determined that they should start the next morning at eight o'clock. After counting every hour of the night, Lavalette observes:

"I heard six o'clock strike. I immediately set about my toilet, and at eight o'clock precisely, I found Sir Robert Wilson in the street, dressed in his full regimentals, and seated in a pretty gig.—Mr. Hutchinson soon also appeared on horseback, and we set off. The weather was beautiful; all the shops were open, every body in the streets, and, by a singular coincidence, they were just at this moment putting up, in the Place de Greve, the gibbet which, according to custom, is used to execute in effigy, persons declared guilty of contumacy."

They passed the barrier without much difficulty; at La Chapelle they were obliged to change their horses.

"When we approached the house, we perceived four gend'armes standing in front of the large door. Sir Robert went up to them: they separated, that we might pass; and to prevent them from paying attention to us, Mr. Hutchinson began a conversation with them. His inquiries were chiefly directed to the number of stables and the quantity of forage and lodgings that were to be found in the village; from all which they concluded that English troops were expected, and one of them invited the English captain to accompany him to the mayor. 'Not at present,' he answered; 'I am going forward to meet the wagons, and in two hours I shall be back.' The conversation could not last very long with an Englishman who knew but little of our language. But the horse was quickly changed, and we had the satisfaction, on going away, to exchange salutes with the gend'armes. I then learned that the man who had brought us thus far belonged to M. Auguste de St. Aignag. On the road we met with several gend'armes in pursuit of malefactors for bearing military correspondence.—They all fixed their eyes on us without suspecting any thing. I had accustomed myself, on seeing them, to shut my eyes, but with the precaution of placing my hand on my pistol,—fully resolved, if I should be recognised and apprehended, to blow my brains out; for it would have been too great a stupidity to suffer myself to be brought back to Paris.

"We arrived at last at Compeigne. At the entrance of the suburb stood a non-commissioned English officer, who, on seeing his general, turned to the right, and marched with gravity through several small streets, until he stopped at a small house, in a very lonely part of the town. There we found an officer, who received us very well, and we waited for Sir Robert's carriage, which Mr. Wallis was to bring from Paris for him. That officer had ordered post horses for Gen. Wallis, brother-in-law to Sir Robert Wilson, who traveled under his name. Mr. Wallis arrived at about six o'clock, after having been followed a great part of the way by the gend'armes. We had not an instant to lose: the carriage advanced rapidly. We experienced a great delay at Conde, in getting through the town, but it was during the night. At last, next morning, at 7 o'clock, we arrived at Valenciennes, the last French city on that frontier. I was beginning to feel more easy, when the postmaster told us to go and have our passports examined by the captain of the gend'armerie. 'You forget, I suppose, to read who we are,' said Robert, calmly; 'let the captain come here if he chooses to see us.' The postmaster felt how wrong he had acted; and taking our passports, he went himself to get them signed. As it was very long before he came back, I began to be tormented by a most horrible anxiety. Was I going to be wrecked in the harbor?—Suppose the officer of gend'armes were to come himself and verify the signatures, and to apprehend me? Fortunately the weather was very cold; it was scarcely daylight, and the officer signed the passports without rising from his bed. We got out of the gate. On the glacis, an officer of the Preventive Service wanted to see whether we were in order; but, having satisfied his curiosity we went on and stopped no more. We flew along the beautiful Brussels road. From time to time I looked through the back window, to see whether we were not pursued. My impatience augmented with every turn of the wheels. The postillion showed us, at a distance, a large house, that was the Belgian custom-house. I fixed my eye on that edifice, and it seemed to me as if I remained always equally far off. I imagined that the postillion did not get on. I was ashamed of my impatience, but it was impossible for me to curb it. At last we reached the frontier: we were on the Belgian territories. I was saved! I pressed the hands of Sir Robert, and expressed to him, with a deep emotion, the extent of my gratitude."

The fate of Madame Lavalette is better known and more melancholy. Scarcely had her husband passed the outer door than the jailer entered his room: he retired, however, on hearing the concerted noise behind the screen, but returned again in a few minutes, and discovered that his prisoner had escaped. Madame Lavalette was now subjected to imprisonment, and the anxiety she suffered, many weeks; and the treatment she received; and the most amiable and exemplary of women lost her senses, and continued in that deplorable state for nearly twelve years.—At last, the health of Madame Lavalette recovered sufficiently to permit me to take her home. A deep melancholy throws her frequently into fits of abstractedness; but she is always equally mild, amiable, and good. We pass the summer in a retired country house, where she seems to enjoy herself. I have preserved my independence, the first of all mortal riches, without pension, salary, or gratuity of any sort, after a long life, consecrated to the service of my country, offering up for her liberty prayers that will perhaps never be fulfilled, and living with the recollections of a great period and a great man."

From the Buffalo Journal, Oct. 12.

A SOLEMN SCENE.

On Thursday the 6th inst. the Court House in this village was filled at an early hour in the afternoon, to hear the sentence of death pronounced upon Dibdell Holt, who had been arraigned for the recent murder of his wife, and avoided a public trial by confession of the crime charged against him. As he entered the place of judgment all eyes were turned upon him: a hurried look, and confused countenance, and uneasy manner, betrayed a consciousness of being at the moment an object of more attention than was agreeable to him. By the time he had reached the box, however, he appeared collected, and not otherwise affected than a man engaged in business, that required sober and serious attention. Profound silence now pervaded the assembly, and the presiding Judge commanded the culprit to "stand up." The order was quickly obeyed, but with a look and general mien, that concealed emotion if he had any. On being asked if "he had any thing to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced on him," he replied, after a slight hesitation, and in much of a business tone, "how do you say, sir?" The question was then repeated and answered promptly, "I suppose I deserve it.—I expect nothing but to die." —These short sentences were uttered quickly, though with distinctness, and without the visible agitation of a muscle.

Judge Stryker then proceeded, in a solemn and impressive manner, to declare the stern mandate of the law, to which the numerous audience listened with deep and silent attention. But the prisoner could not have been distinguished from others by any appearance of special interest or susceptibility, beyond what was generally manifested, except in two instances. When the allusion was made to the tender and thrilling circumstance of his victim being not only a defenceless woman, but his own confiding wife, the mother of his own children, who was at the moment of receiving the fatal blow from his hand, giving sustenance to his smiling infant folded in her arms; and of her being found, by the neighbors, after the murderer had fled, literally weltering in her own blood, and in the very agonies of death, still folding the clinging babe to her bosom with a maternal fondness that neither cruelty nor death could overcome—I say, when these circumstances were alluded to, a shock passed over his system too heavy for concealment.

A sudden flush and rapid roll of the eye showed a living sensibility in him, which even drunkenness and crime had not the power to extinguish. But it was momentary. He soon recovered himself, and heard again, like one who has been accustomed to master compunctions of conscience, until he was referred to the awful retributions of eternity, and reminded that his only hope was in speedy repentance and humbling of himself before God: when another shudder came over him, too powerful not to be noticed. A strong emotion, in spite of resistance, rose in his soul, and the after thought of eternity and its retribution to the murderer. But except in these two instances, it was not seen that Holt felt more than others. He stood there, at once a living victim to his ruling vice, intemperance, and a living demonstration of its hardening, petrifying influence upon all that is dignified and lovely in our being, and of its certain tendency to obliterate the last trace of humanity and of a kindly feeling from our nature, and to transform a man, a husband, a father, into the veriest monster in the universe.

Holt was the keeper of a tippling shop, and himself a tippler. Ah! this tells the story! let those, then, who are so far following his steps, be warned and beware, lest they overtake him in the end.

SWITZERLAND IN INDIANA.

It would seem by the following account of this Western Settlement, given in an Indiana paper, that the Swiss emigrants who throng our streets have only to travel a few hundred miles to find themselves again at home, in the midst of prosperous fellow countrymen.

We have often, says the Vevay Monitor, admired the beauty, order, and fertility of the Switzerland farms and vineyards, and seen with delight, the happy and contented countenances of the industrious Swiss, bespeaking health, peace, and plenty. Frequently, have we heard Switzerland spoken of, by those who pass up and down the river, as being one of the most enchanting places on the banks of the Ohio.

We had the curiosity, a few days since, to make some inquiries from one of the first settlers, and from him we learned the following facts:—In the year 1801, three families, consisting of seventeen persons, left Switzerland, in Europe, for this country. In the year 1803, they settled what we now term Switzerland proper, on the rich and fertile banks of the Ohio, half a mile below Vevay.—The amount of their riches, at that time, consisted in athletic bodies, industrious, economical and temperate habits, and seven dollars in money. This stock was not misimproved; they planted vineyards and commenced the cultivation of the grape.—They now manufacture from four to five hundred gallons of wine yearly, which is known in the market as the "*Vevay wine.*" They have some of the most beautiful orchards in the western country, bearing the most rich and delicious fruit. Of the seventeen persons who came to this country together

Convention of the Friends of American Industry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—At the afternoon session yesterday a resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Buckingham, of Massachusetts, to provide accommodation for editors of newspapers within the bar, and invite them to publish the proceedings of this Convention. An effort was made to repeal a previous resolution, by which Mr. Redwood Fisher (the editor of the American Advocate) was specially invited to take a seat on the floor.—The alleged motive for this repeal was that the designation of one editor only might be considered as invidious towards the others, and that Mr. Fisher would be included in the general resolution: the subject, however, was dropped—as it should have been. Mr. Condy Raguet, who was Secretary of the Free Trade Convention at Philadelphia, received by a vote the subscription *en masse* of that Convention to his paper, and we presume it is the intention of this Convention to do likewise by Mr. Fisher. The latter will at least be consistent with their principles, in thus protecting by a sort of legislative preference a particular production: this excuse the free trade advocates wanted when they voted a subscription which free and equal competition did not supply.

The numbers present yesterday at the Convention amounted to four hundred and thirty, and many more are yet to arrive.—*American.*

This morning, about half past ten o'clock, the Convention was called to order by the President. The minutes of the meeting of Wednesday were read and approved.

Mr. Buell, the Chairman of the Committee, presented a report. The Committee recommended that the Convention should appoint committees for the following purposes:

1. To prepare an address to the people of the United States, affirming the constitutionality and expediency of a Tariff for protecting the interests of manufactures, agriculture, and commerce.

2. To inquire and report on any evasion of the Revenue Laws.

3. To prepare a memorial to Congress, with a view of enforcing the propriety of continuing the protection on domestic industry, whatever may be deemed the necessity of reducing the duties on such articles as do not conflict with the articles of domestic industry.

4. To inquire and report on the effects which the Tariff has on agriculture, manufactures, and the internal trade of the country. This last resolution was amended so as to direct the proposed Committee to inquire, in addition, what effects the Tariff has on our foreign commerce, and on the mechanic arts.

The suggestions made by the Committee were put in the forms of separate motions, and adopted.

The Convention resolved that the number of members on the Committees be as follows:—On the first, one from each state; on the second, seven members; on the third, one from each state; on the fourth, one from each state. The Committees are to be appointed by the President.

The Convention was engaged about one hour in a desultory debate as to matters of form.

The President announced that he had invited Albert Gallatin to a seat within the bar of the Convention.

The Convention adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock.—*Courier.*

THIRD DAY.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following Committees:

On Salt.—Messrs. Brewer of New Jersey, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Kellogg of New York.

On Hats and Cabinet Furniture—Messrs. Crolius of New York, Darrach of Pennsylvania, Makea of Pennsylvania, Rogers of Maryland, Randall of Connecticut, Rankin of New Jersey, Knower of New York, Dunn of Pennsylvania, Williams of Maryland, Lord of New Hampshire, Cross of New Jersey.

On Expenses of the Convention.—Messrs. Wingate of Maine, N. Gilman of New Hampshire, Chittendon, Verm't, Crowninshield, Mass., C. E. Robbins, Rhode Island, Boardman, Connecticut, Smith, New York, Jackson, New Jersey, Hupinger, Pennsylvania, Kennedy, Delaware, Kelse, Maryland, M'Leene, Virginia, Ealy, Ohio.

On Cash payment of Duties.—Messrs. Bunker of Pennsylvania, Evans of Maryland, A. Lawrence of Mass. Breck of Pennsylvania, Z. Allen of Rhode Island, D. D. Broadhead of Massachusetts, Paine of New York.

On Lead.—Messrs. Wetherill of Pennsylvania, Phelps of New York, Breckenridge of Pennsylvania.

On Sugar.—Messrs. Coxe of Pennsylvania, Biddle of do., Taylor of Maryland, Hertell of New York, White of Massachusetts.

On Iron and Steel.—Messrs. Dunlap of Pennsylvania, M. Richards of do., Valentine of do., Jones of do., Haldeman of do., Stewart of do., Keim of do., Henny of New Jersey, Richards of do., Leech of Massachusetts, Chas. H. Hammond of Vermont, Townsend of New York, Newell of R. Island, Boyle of Maryland, E. T. Ellicott of do., Holly of Connecticut, J. R. Contes of Pennsylvania.

On motion the subject of the preparation of Molasses, was added to the duties confided to the committee on Sugar.

On motion, Mr. Coxe of Pennsylvania was added to the Committee on Iron Steel.

A member from Somerset, N. J. moved that a Committee be appointed on the manufacture of various kinds of Cutlery in the United States.

The resolution was agreed to, and the subject referred to the Committee on Iron.

Mr. R. Swartwout held a resolution in his hand, which he should offer after the other was disposed of,—the object of which was to propose that the members of the Convention, at their respective homes, should prepare and forward to the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. Niles, statements of the condition of every branch of manufacture in their vicinity. He submitted it for consideration, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a statement of duties on exports from the United States, into ports of Great Britain, Russia, Holland and Belgium, and also the duties on similar articles imported from these countries into the United States.

Mr. Coxe said the information was embraced in the report of the Treasury Department of 1828.

Mr. Carey stated that the report of 1828 embraced only the tariff of England, France, Russia and Naples, and that the tariff of England had since been modified.

The resolution was agreed to, and a committee of three ordered to be appointed under it.

Mr. Saunders, of Albany, moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire and report what bounties and rewards ought to be paid on the culture or production of the raw materials now imported for the use of our manufacturers.

Mr. Coxe submitted a resolution for recommending to Congress the establishment of a Home Department, for the purpose of fostering American industry in every section of the Union. Laid on the table.

The standing Committee on Hemp made a further report, providing for the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence and Statistics, to be charged with the duty of ascertaining and reporting what effect the Tariff has on our general prosperity; the numbers employed in manufacturing labor; and the amount of capital employed in its several branches; also for the appointment of a Committee on the currency, as it affects and is affected by the American System; also a committee on the culture, &c. of madder, woad and other vegetable dyes used in manufactures.

Also, a resolution providing that all reports which may not during the session of the Convention be completed, be sent to the central Committee of Correspondence, to be revised and collated, and at their discretion published.

As nearly as we have been able to ascertain, about six hundred and thirty delegates have been appointed from various sections of the Union, to the Convention of the friends of American Industry now in session in this city: of which number *four* hundred and eighty-nine have arrived, and taken their seats.

None are so fond of secrets, as those who do not mean to keep them: such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money for the purpose of circulation.

From the New York American.

In the article on the Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. States—a work essential to be read by every one who would understand the true history of our revolution—the following reflections occur. We copy them *as containing matter that may make others think.* After remarking upon the extraordinary fact, that during the reign of Louis XV., when the early troubles between Great Britain and these colonies commenced, that monarch and his ministers were so entirely occupied with intrigues of the Court, with questions "whether the Dauphiness should visit Mde. du Barry," and others like it—that no political connexion was ever attempted, or apparently thought of, between the British colonies in America, then almost ready to throw off the British yoke, and France—the Reviewer adds—

We should the more wonder at this, were there not another like example now in existence, and before our eyes. We deem it highly probable, that, by a judicious course of policy pursued for a few years beforehand, the British colonies on this continent could have been so prepared for the war of 1812, as that, on its declaration, they would have made common cause with us. Their interests, as Americans, are of course the same. Their feelings as men must be as prompt as ours to be gratified in the enjoyment of independence, and to be wounded at being, both in a military and political point of view, garrisoned from a distant and not very conciliatory metropolis. If the question were put to the people of Upper and Lower Canada, of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whether they would constitute four States of the American Union, with eight Senators and forty members of Congress, or remain in the dependence of Great Britain, a remote colony for younger sons to fatten upon, there can we suppose be but one opinion as to the answer. But instead of any understanding with the people of the Canadas, previous to the war with us in that struggle, which, as an American question, was as important to them as to us, the war commenced, on our part, by an invasion of those provinces. Instead of thus invading them, a law should have been passed, reviving the eleventh article of the Confederation: 'Canada, acceding to the Confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted to and entitled to all the advantages of the Union.' Had such a law been passed, and the operations of the war on the frontier been confined to the defensive, it is not impossible that very important consequences, in all respects, must have resulted. We are now at peace with Great Britain, and honor as well as policy forbids our tampering with her subjects. But it is a great public duty of the American statesman to look forward—to contemplate the unfortunate probability of future wars, and the relations of the colonial possessions of the British Government to the United States and the mother country, whenever a state of war shall arise. It is his duty to guard against all sources of alienation and bitterness between this country and the neighboring and kindred population beyond the northern boundary. He ought to feel, in all its force, even as a purely domestic question, the desirableness of an extension of the limits of the United States to the north, to preserve a safe balance of its growth to the south. For these reasons, the march of events in the Canadas ought to be carefully watched;—*their parties and controversies understood;—all causes of irritation avoided;—all means of conciliation sought;—intercourse, commercial, political and personal, cultivated in every manner, consistent with the principles of honor toward the Government of Great Britain, with which we are at peace; and thus a good foundation laid for adopting on the first day of the next war, a provision tantamount to that, we have already cited from the Confederation.* But so far from a pursuit of any such policy, we doubt if there be two communities in the world more essentially foreign from each other, than those of the United States and the British possessions on the continent. The intercourse between them is vastly less active, than between the United States and England or France; and the state of parties in London and Paris is much better understood at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, than the state of parties in these interesting adjacent provinces. Such a thing as a Canadian newspaper, taken by a citizen of the United States, for the sake of political information, we never heard of. Such a thing as a friendly political correspondence, between individuals of the two countries, we do not believe exists; and if ten, or twenty, or fifty years hence, (the longer the better,) a war should break out, between us and Great Britain, we much apprehend that the most efficient preparation for it in the mind of the people in the British provinces, will remain unmade; and that as little pains will have been taken, on our part, to turn it to advantage, in that quarter, as was made by the French court between 1763, and the death of Louis XV., to guide and animate the patriotic cause in this country.

The Washington Globe, of yesterday, conveys some broad hints from head quarters, to "our friends in Pennsylvania," respecting their forwardness about the nomination of a Vice President. Washington arrangements require that it should be made by a general convention of the Jackson party to be held at Baltimore. Hence the following admonishment in the Globe.—*Nat. Gazette.*

"If the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency be made by individuals, or even by States, it is easy to foresee that other individuals and other States, not having been consulted and having an equal interest in the matter, will be inclined rather to oppose than support the nomination.

"For this reason we have regretted the course pursued by some of our friends in Pennsylvania. There is a strong disposition in our party to gratify the democracy of that State: but will our friends there pardon the suggestion, that the assertion of *a right* to nominate candidates for the nation by a State convention, is calculated to defeat their own wishes rather than to promote them?"

It has been stated that the United States Bank has ordered a large amount of specie from New Orleans, and also, that the bank had contracted for a loan of ten millions of dollars in England, at an interest of three per cent.: what authority there is for these rumors we do not know. Shipments of specie, which have been large for some time past, to England and France, are now essentially diminished, and exchange on England, by the last packets, declined about half per cent.—*N. Y. Dai. Advertiser.*

The next Speaker in Congress.—Will Mr. Stevenson of Virginia be re-elected to this important office, with the immense power which the Speaker possesses of nominating the Standing Committees? Will the friends of the American System risk the appointment of a Committee on Manufactures by an enemy of the tariff, who perhaps will place on that committee the very men the Free Trade Convention Committee may choose to co-operate with them? Let it be borne in mind that this committee from the Free Trade Convention, which indirectly declared the tariff unconstitutional, are to be in attendance on the next Congress, urging their peculiar views. Shall they have a Speaker of the House who will do all in his power to promote their views? This ought not to be a *party* question. The only real parties on the protective system, are those who do not work, against those who do. The former are seeking to reduce the price of labor, and prefer paying for foreign industry, in preference to sustaining a system that enables every honest working man to acquire a competence. It is not of so much consequence whether the Speaker of the next Congress is a Jackson man, a Clay man, a Calhoun man, or a Wirt man, if he be a sound tariff man. This qualification should be deemed indispensable. Mr. Stevenson is not that man. The tariff majority in the House can surely find a man of their views on this important question, upon whom they can all unite. The support of American protection is a *national* concern.—Let it not be narrowed down to a mere party struggle.—*Providence American.*

We understand that at the quarterly meeting of the Franklin Institute, held in this city on the 20th instant, a committee was appointed to aid the corresponding secretary of the institute, in ascertaining the number and extent of the manufacturing establishments and mechanic institutions in Pennsylvania, and to obtain statistical and general information concerning them.

The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Wm. H. Keating, C. C. Haven, Walter R. Johnson, Frederick Fraley, Alex. D. Bache, S. V. Merrick, Thomas Fletcher, A. S. Roberts, and James Ronaldson. It is proposed to transmit into all the counties of the commonwealth, circulars containing interrogatories on a uniform plan, addressed to those concerned in the various manufacturing and mechanic establishments, and to other intelligent citizens, with a view of eliciting the desired information. We cannot but wish success to this praiseworthy object, being satisfied that it will develope such resources of our state, and the extent of their application connected with the interest and welfare of our citizens, as will excite general admiration and delight. We learn that the committee disclaim all sectional and party considerations, and are engaged in collecting information that may be of general and permanent utility, and must therefore be entitled to public approval.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

Riotous Proceedings in Hudson, N. Y.—We learn that a most unaccountable excitement, leading to acts of violence and the disturbance of public worship, has existed at Hudson, in this state, for some time past. The facts, as far as we have learned them, are these:—The Rev. John M. Maffit, of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been preaching for a few weeks in that city; an awakening has followed his labors, and the number of hopeful conversions, week before last, were estimated at about thirty. Matters proceeded on very quietly until Wednesday evening of last week, when a large mob surrounded the church with intentions evidently hostile to the Rev. Mr. Maffit. His friends, we understand, saved him from violence with much personal hazard. The next day the city was in much commotion, and the authorities expressed their fears that they should not be able to protect the Rev. gentleman from harm. He however persevered and preached in the evening; but the house was surrounded by thousands, the meeting interrupted, and he was attended to his house by a strong guard of gentlemen, who volunteered to protect him from the exasperated and passion tossed multitude.

We learn, however, that the tumult has subsided. It is a fact highly honorable to that city, that the Mayor, the Recorder, and other distinguished individuals exerted themselves to the extent of their power in restoring order.—*Badger's Weekly Messenger.*

The election of Wilson Lumpkin, a representative from Georgia in the last Congress, to be Governor of that State, in opposition to the present incumbent (Gilmer,) is considered as an indication that the people of the State are not disposed to sustain Governor Gilmer in his oppressive treatment of the Indians, and of the Missionaries who had taken up their residence among them, for the purpose of infusing into them the elements of civilization. We are happy to find, that in no part of our country can tyranny obtain the countenance of the people.—*Nat. Journal.*

The ship Union, at Portland from Havre, brings Paris dates of the evening of September 12. The Portland Gazette gives these extracts:

"An interesting debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies, September 10, in which Lafayette took part. The Minister of Foreign Affairs deprecated military interference in behalf of Poland, urging as an argument, that if the French phalanxes were marched towards the north, they would come in contact with troops already infected with the cholera. Lafayette closes his speech with the following strong language:—

'The Emperor of Russia, though certainly at a distance from us, had prepared to arm himself against us. I am ignorant of the extent of injury the Emperor may at present be able to inflict upon us. Extensive movements are spoken of in the military colonies of Russia, and that 200 officers have been hanged. It has been said that the Emperor compared the conduct of the insurgents of Novogorod to that of the rebels of Poland and of France, who were all animated with the same spirit. You know how he has treated the Polish rebels, and may easily judge what would be his treatment of the French rebels, if he had the means of reaching them. I therefore insist upon the immediate acknowledgment of Poland.

The most urgent step, however, is to prevent Prussia from overwhelming Poland, and therefore I conjure the government to display the most determined resolution on this point, and use towards the Prussian Cabinet the language which it could not fail to comprehend in the first days of the revolution, since that language prevented it interfering in the affairs of Belgium.'

PARIS, September 12.—We learn from Vienna that a band of 100 smugglers having attempted to break through the cordon at Bruck, on the Leytha, a combat ensued, in which the smugglers were defeated. A great number were killed, and fourteen were taken and executed. The Austrian troops suffered considerable loss.

The Augsburg Gazette has the following of the first instant from Vienna:—"A report is current that the Russians upon attacking a battery situated near the military hospital, outside of Warsaw, had been repulsed with considerable loss. We learn that the capital is amply provided with every thing necessary for the army and the inhabitants for several months. Under these circumstances many well informed persons are of opinion that a reconciliation will be effected by the mediation of France and England, so as to render the situation of Poland more supportable than is generally expected."

The St. Petersburgh Journal of the 27th August announces that the cholera has entirely subsided at Cronstadt. On the 18th there was not one patient remaining. The disease still continued at St. Petersburgh.

PARIS, Sept. 12, 1831.—*Stock Exchange, Sept.* 10, half past 4 o'clock.—The market opened at an improvement, which is attributed to intelligence of the Reform Bill having passed a second reading in the House of Commons. Business has been much more brisk than for some days past, and price of Stocks not only maintained its ground, but made progress, and closed at a marked improvement.

PARIS, Sept. 12—2 P. M.—Mr. Latour Maubourg, who was sent to Brussels on a special mission, returned to Paris on Saturday.

A secretary, attached to the French embassy at St. Petersburgh, arrived at Paris on Saturday with despatches for the minister for foreign affairs.

We are permitted to extract the following passage from the letter of a respectable house in Havre, dated September 13, received in this city.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"They write us from Paris to-day. The news of the victory gained by the Poles over the Russians, appears to be confirmed to-day. On the other hand, there is some discussion between the English and French governments about the French troops remaining in Belgium—both insisting upon their respective claims. This has given some uneasiness to-day. The stocks have in consequence declined to 59. 25 and 87 30.

Coffees are flat, and have given way a little.—Cotton, of good quality, firm; ordinary, dull. I think the difficulty of the French troops will soon be got over."

Sandals for Horses.—An English saddler named Tade (says *Le Petit Courier des Dames,*) has invented a sandal for horses. It is fastened on with strings of leather instead of nails, and is so managed that it may be put on or removed as the rider wishes or wants in less than a minute.—The object of this invention is to enable the rider to replace at once during the journey any of the iron shoes which may be lost, and to continue his journey without fear of exposing the animal to the accidents which might result from the loss of a shoe. The lightness of the shoe, which weighs no more than half the iron one, and its portable form, as it can be carried with ease in the pocket or behind the saddle, are great improvements; a still greater is, that it may be taken off when horses are grazing, even for a short time.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1831.

☞ River 5½ feet above low water, and rising.—We entertain no doubt that it will continue in good navigable order until at least the 15th, or perhaps the 25th of the ensuing month. The arrivals and departures of steam boats are frequent.

In the last Statesman, in noticing the appointments of Messrs. Chapman Johnson and R. Standard, the editor remarks that they are "alike *devoted* to the policy and to the *personal interests* of Mr. Clay."—This expression, although not contained in a paragraph in relation to us, is very important, as showing the sentiments which that editor holds as to the duties, the feelings, and the principles of politicians in this country. He has no conception that a candidate may be supported from pure and honest principles: he has no conception of any other support than that of a hireling partisan; and he applies to the respected and high-minded delegates from Virginia precisely the same language that would have been properly applied to "Wamba, the son of Witless, the thrall of Cedric." It is not sufficient that we are devoted to the *policy* of Mr. Clay, but we must, to please our neighbor, be devoted also to his "*personal interests.*" Such devotion to any man does not exist in our heart, and if the time should ever come, (which God forbid!) when we should become the mere *personal partisan* of any man, we would deem ourselves unworthy conductors of a free press.

We are the advocates of the policy which has been sustained by Henry Clay, and the editor of the Statesman is the advocate both of the policy and the *personal interests* of Henry Clay. This distinction explains fully the difference in our courses. We are willing to advocate the election of any enlightened statesman of sound principles, who *may* succeed: our neighbor, being *devoted* to the *personal interests* of Henry Clay, must support him, "without reference to his prospects."

The editor of the Statesman, in his last paper, taking it for granted that our determination to support, in opposition to Gen. Jackson, some competent, patriotic statesman, who may by *possibility* succeed, is a desertion of Mr. Clay, compares our conduct to that of Benedict Arnold during the revolution. This charge is noticed only to show the length to which Mr. Butler's devoted partisanship will induce him to go. Blinded, indeed, must that man be, who could conceive and utter such a charge. Is it really true that every man who is not the devoted supporter of Henry Clay is a traitor to his country? Let us look into this matter:—

The tariff of 1824 was passed, we believe, in the month of April or May of that year. During the discussion of that bill, and at the previous periods, Mr. Clay had exerted all the energies of his powerful mind in the support of the American system. Since that time he has had no occasion to exert himself upon that subject. On the 20th of October, 1824, the election for presidential electors took place in this state, and at that election the Clay electors received in Allegheny county *eighteen* votes, and in the whole state seventeen hundred and one votes, while Gen. Jackson received upwards of thirty-five thousand, Mr. Adams upwards of five thousand, and Mr. Crawford upwards of four thousand. Now, we ask, were there but *eighteen* honest patriots in Allegheny county, and were there *only seventeen hundred* in the whole Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? Are all the rest of the yeomanry of our state to be branded as "timid, temporising supporters," as deserters from the standard of our new Washington.

Perhaps some of our readers may take it for granted, that Mr. Butler, this *devoted* partisan to the "*personal interests*" of Mr. Clay, then nobly breasted the storm and resisted bravely the traitorous designs of the enemies of their country and of Henry Clay. Alas, we regret to inform them that this modern patriot, this partisan of the *Plugmart* stamp, was then *devoted* to the *personal interests* of the most incompetent and imbecile of all the candidates, *William H. Crawford.* He was *then* just as ready to denounce the *supporters* of Mr. Clay, as he is *now* to assail those who are not convinced that "he was made for the Presidency."

We regret that we are compelled to notice these by-gone events, but we are not such *devoted* partisans as to be willing to submit to every kind of abuse and calumny, to subserve the political advancement of any man. Mr. Butler has compared our course to that of the traitors of the revolution, and we could not refrain from showing that he himself, and an immense majority of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, had pursued a similar course. We have been driven into a controversy upon this subject, and are not of the temper to refuse to use any lawful means of defence which we may have in our power. If our defence happens to operate injuriously upon the prospects of Mr. Clay, he must thank the modern *Wamba* who officiously thrusts his gammon into our face.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.—We insert to-day an extract from the North American Review, with a brief introductory notice from the New York American. It is well remarked in this notice, that the article is calculated to excite to reflection upon the interesting subject of our present and future relations with the extensive British colonies to the north of us.

That the Canadas will at some day, not very distant, become members of our Union, with their own consent and at their own instance, we entertain no doubt. The highly prosperous and thriving condition of our country, and the bright prospects which our institutions and republican form of government hold out to the enterprize and ambition of active and aspiring men, cannot fail to have a powerful influence upon the minds of our neighbors. Every measure which has the effect to extend and render more intimate the intercourse between the United States and the Canadas, must and will increase the influence of our institutions and principles of government in those provinces. In this respect, the recent arrangement of the trade with the British colonies, although intended by the British ministry to strengthen the North American colonies at the expense of the United States and the British West India Islands, may be highly beneficial to this country. This arrangement is calculated greatly to increase the intercourse and trade between the United States and Canada, and thus, by the act of the British government itself, that very result is produced which the reviewer urges our government to promote as a matter of policy.

Free principles and republican notions are already rife among our neighbors, and they are not likely to thrive less under the increased intercourse produced by the recent arrangement. Providence, as if to mock the wisdom of human policy, has frequently willed that our deepest laid schemes should themselves contribute to produce the very result which we have labored to avoid. Two thousand years ago, Cato, fearful of the enmity and ambition of Carthage, never ceased to exclaim "Carthage must be destroyed." This dreaded city was at length prostrated, and Rome being freed from the fear of her formidable rival, dissensions and corruption prevailed among her citizens, and that decline was hastened, which otherwise might have been long deferred.

Canada herself, in her more early history, presents a striking instance of the weakness and folly of human policy, and of the shallowness of our deepest laid plans. The encroachments of the French upon the western frontiers of the British colonies, in 1754, by detachments of troops from the Canadas, produced the war of 1755. At the succeeding peace of 1763, Great Britain insisted upon retaining the Canadas as a security against further encroachments. The colonies, being then relieved from all apprehensions of a designing and enterprising neighbor, had full leisure to meditate upon their own concerns, and to discuss the pretensions of the mother country. The result of these meditations and these discussions is well known. The brief period of twelve years beheld the citizens of the thirteen colonies changed from zealous and loyal subjects to bold and ardent rebels.

If the Canadas should hereafter form an accession to our union, some future historian, in recording that event, will probably assign as one of its causes, the recent arrangement of the trade between the United States and Canada, which, by promoting the intercourse between the two countries, fostered the dissemination of free principles among our neighbors. Although, therefore, this arrangement, in its direct effects, is not advantageous to the United States, still, in its tendency, it may be highly beneficial.

The "Friends of the Union," in the city of Charleston, lately met together at a "Union Supper," for the purpose of exchanging friendly salutations, and taking measures to assert certain rights which they allege to have been violated by the Judges of Election at the last election. On this occasion, Colonel Drayton, to the universal regret, was prevented by indisposition from attending.—This circumstance was communicated to the meeting in the following note, which breathes in every line a noble and devoted spirit of patriotism:—

"CHARLESTON, 19th Oct. 1831.

"*Dear Sir:*—I very much regret that indisposition will prevent me from being present at our Supper this evening. I cordially unite with our party in the objects which have occasioned their meeting. Although they have been disappointed in the result of the recent elections, I feel confident of their ultimate success; and that the day will arrive when they may triumphantly exclaim, that they have saved the Union by their honest and persevering exertions. I am, my dear Sir, sincerely your's,

WM. DRAYTON."

Two large Railroad passenger carriages, one of which was finished in an elegant manner, were shipped yesterday for Philadelphia, by way of the Canal. They were made at Imlay's extensive Factory, Belvidere street, and are certainly highly creditable to the mechanical skill of our city. They are intended for the West Branch Schuylkill Railroad. Mr. I. has now thirty Railroad carriages under construction, ten of which are for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the remainder for Railroads in various parts of the country.—*Baltimore American, October* 27.

DIED,

At Providence, (R. I.) Gen. WILLIAM BARTON, the captor of the British General Prescott, at his quarters in Rhode Island, during the Revolutionary war, in the 84th year of his age. He was a brave and active officer in the war of the Revolution, in which he held a Colonelcy. After the close of the war, Congress voted him a sword, and a grant of land in Vermont. Becoming entangled in the meshes of the law in Vermont, after losing his property, he was for a long number of years imprisoned for debt in that State. He was released from this unpleasant situation by the liberality of Gen. Lafayette, during his visit to this country in 1824-5. Gen. B. dined with the Cincinnati at Providence, on the 4th of July last.

LAST WEEK.

THIS is positively the Last Week of the Exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS, at the Pennsylvania Museum. Nov 4

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS on the Ohio river. The subscriber intends offering for sale a number of TOWN LOTS adjoining Elizabethtown, so as to extend the same to the Ohio river. The above sale will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th of November next, commencing at ten o'clock on each day. The above lots will be sold on liberal terms. The particulars made known on the day of sale.

E. TOMLINSON.
Ohio county, Virginia, Nov 4—2t

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

LEAF TOBACCO.

22 HHDS. KENTUCKY TOBACCO, of the best quality, for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov 4 Corner of Wood and Front st'ts

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞ Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, or to *C. Macallister Jr. & Co.* Cincinnati. 4—tf

A STATED MEETING of the "Allegheny Fire Engine and Hose Company" will be held at the house of George Beale, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the President. WM. LITTLE, Sec'ry.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1831. The President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of *Four* per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Nov 4—3t Cashier

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than six months, are requested to settle their accounts before the first of January next. JAMES R. SPEER.
November 4, 1831—w7t.

ESTATE OF JAMES S. STEVENSON, Esq. deceased.—All persons indebted to the estate of James S. Stevenson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against the same will present their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers, for settlement.

CHAS. AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN, } Executors.
JOHN THAW,
Nov. 4—2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th inst. will be sold, at the dwelling house of James S. Stevenson, Esq. deceased, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, among which are 1 Sofa, 1 Sideboard, Fancy and Common Chairs, Mahogany Tables, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c. Also, a great variety of KITCHEN FURNITURE. A quantity of well seasoned boards, (suitable for Cabinet Makers,) and some squared timber, &c. Also, a Good *Riding Horse.*

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW, Executors.
November 4—2t

THE following named Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign Merchandise, have, agreeably to law, taken out their licenses, to wit—

Samuel Walker	John Oliver
James Mills	Alexander Hooper
Hugh & J. M'Donough	James M'Donald
Hugh Davis	David Frew
Hiram Wright	E. M'Kibben
William Blackstock	Fred'k Lorenz
Joseph Weeks	Jacob Fronk
James Parker	James Conner
Robert Morris	Patrick Woods
William Davidson	Thomas Impson
William Adams	Joseph S. Caskey
James Miller	George M'Kean
James Wilson	Daniel Bargesser
Rufus Cole	A. F. Gore
James Reed	John Whitehouse
Neel & Mullan	Allen Brown
William Duncan	William Johnston
Hugh Blair	Henry Long
Samuel M'Crea	John Sarber
Charles Carothers	Henry Little
James Arbuckle	D. & G. G. Negley
Henry Chalfant	Hugh Rowland
Alexander Stewart	John Mahood
David Stewart	Andrew Soles
Alexander Speer	Benjamin Carpenter
Thomas C. Lewis	Samuel Irwin
Benjamin Jackson	John Kerns
Peter Shouse	Charles Anderson
David Shields	Jeremiah Frew
James Harriot	James Blakely
William Elliott	Yates & Boyd
Hanson Shadwick	Joseph Bowman
Joseph M'Murray	Lewis Brawner
John Marduck	Robert Glass
David Duff	S. R. Bayard
James M'Turk	Robert Byers
John Moore	William Hall
John Taylor	M'Donald & Mower

The following named Dealers in Foreign Merchandise did not take out licenses:

James Jones	John Scott
J. W. Thompson	Casper Reel
Robert Wallace	J. M'Intosh
Charles Anderson	William Quigley
John Miller	Joel Smith.

WILLIAM WOODS,
Treasurer of Allegheny county.
November 4, 1831.—w3t

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

"Prize Selling Office."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	1,440	1,440
30	1,000	30,000
50	500	25,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34230 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Oct. 25

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery---Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
30	1,000	30,000
50	500	25,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34,230 Tickets		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

October 28, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
30	1,000	30,000
50	500	25,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	25,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

October 28, 1831

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JOSEPH HOOVER, who left the city of Lancaster in the summer of 1826, went to Pittsburgh, and in the spring of 1827 left Pittsburgh and went on board of a steam boat intending to go to St. Louis, (Missouri,) since that time nothing has been heard of him. He is a butcher by trade, and about 25 years of age. He has a considerable sum of money to receive, which is in the hands of the undersigned, guardian of said Joseph Hoover; therefore any information respecting him will be thankfully received by GODFRIED ZAHM,

October 28, 1831—3t. *City of Lancaster.*

WANTED,

At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,

NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2in

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar.
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and arthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Raptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER.

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS.

No. 134 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,

Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS!

At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WOKKS, *on principles entirely new*, have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock*, in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.

September 2—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by

July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.

Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.

Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures these who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESS, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1		
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
Canton	2	Canada	4
		Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock *the second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Fittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agt,

Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.